



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Parties Issue Statement on Measures for Peace

EA0907184594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Excerpts] Legally recognized political parties and the Burundi Government issued a statement yesterday against warmongers, and in favor of peace and security. Here is the text of the statement, read by Charles Mukasi, Union for National Progress [Uprona] party chairman:

[Begin Mukasi recording] Statement by legally recognized political parties and by the government against warmongers, and in favor of peace and security:

On 6 July, at the initiative of the interim president of the Republic, official representatives from the legally recognized political parties held a meeting to examine a timetable for proceedings aimed at filling a vacancy in the presidential institution. The UN secretary general's special representative, the OAU secretary general's special representative, and representatives from civil society associations invited to the meeting as observers, also took part in the meeting. Before proceeding with the agenda, the participants expressed great concern over the issue of the country's security. They were concerned about insecurity, which was showing a propensity toward becoming widespread throughout the country, in view of the growing disorder in several provinces and communes. A number of factors have contributed to this serious threat to peace and security:

1. The fact that weapons of war are being distributed to the people at an alarming rate. Today illegal imports of arms are being reported in almost all provinces;
2. Groups of armed criminals are terrorizing people and attacking security forces and peaceful citizens in several localities, and in all the areas of the township of Bujumbura;
3. There is a widespread dissemination of written material, articles published in certain newspapers, pamphlets, rumors, statements by politicians, and messages and instructions inciting interethnic hatred and violence among the population. The latest example of this is the fact that a pirate radio station has been launched, broadcasting inflammatory programs to the country which may have the same impact and produce the same effects as those of the regrettably well-known Radio-Television Des Mille Collines [RTLM] of Rwanda and;
4. Disturbances have been noted in certain schools, where pupils have indulged regularly in ethnic killings.

The political parties regrettably note that certain officials in the state's apparatus and political parties are encouraging the destruction of the nation through political statements and behavior which jeopardize peace and security. The political parties unanimously support any initiative which seeks to establish peace and security in

the country. They strongly condemn all those who are attempting to plunge the country into war through their behavior, statements, or activities.

Thus, the political parties are wondering and are worried about the prolonged stay of the minister of state in charge of interior and public security, Mr. Leonard Nyangoma, and of the deputy administrator general for documentation and (?migration) responsible for documentation, Mr. [name indistinct], beyond the limit of their official missions overseas. [passage omitted]

The political parties urge the government and its specialized agencies to discourage the publication of inflammatory anti-peace material, similar to that sometimes found in certain local newspapers, which are often sponsored by high-level political officials.

Given all these concerns, the political parties urgently appeal to all state institutions and bodies, more specifically to those mentioned here, and to the leadership of the political parties—but also to politicians—to discourage [words indistinct] any attempt to use violence in solving the problems faced by the country. [passage omitted]

Concerning the subversive elements who dangerously threaten the life of the nation and its whole population, the legal political parties strongly condemn the arming of the population and those who have carried this out. The parties highly appreciate the decision taken by the interim president of the Republic and the government to rapidly proceed with the systematic disarming of the population. They invite the population to spontaneously surrender to the administration firearms and other weapons they may be holding. They ask the administration to prohibit people from carrying any instruments that can cause death. They ask the security forces to use every means to flush out the bands of armed criminals, and to search for illegal and legal civilians in possession of firearms and other weapons so as to [word indistinct] rapidly and completely the population from any death instruments, while strictly respecting for human rights. They formally prohibit politicians and all government officials, regardless of their ranks, to hinder the policy and the implementation of the disarmament operation through words or deed. They demand that all persons implicated in the disruption of peace and security be arrested and judged in conformity with the law. They earnestly ask the government to do everything possible to dismantle the pirate radio called Rutomorangongo, and call upon the population not to listen to it and to ignore its preachings. They commit themselves to working for peace and security and distancing themselves from any act and method which may bring about trouble in the country.

Moreover, the political parties reiterate their determination to defend national sovereignty, notably by refusing any foreign political or military interference in national affairs: To stand against and solemnly commit themselves to fighting all those who yesterday, today, or

tomorrow, attacked or would be tempted to destabilize or overthrow legally and democratically established institutions. Concerning the ongoing talks aimed at appointing a president, the political parties solemnly commit themselves, and likewise call on all individuals and institutions concerned with peace and tranquility in Burundi, to also commit themselves to discouraging any attempts to set up high-level institutions of the Republic in the country in any manner other than those which are legal and based on joint efforts. They recommend that the issue of the status of the Burundian diaspora be examined, taking into consideration its interest and wishes.

The political parties recommend to the government that, in order to strengthen confidence and put an end to impunity within national judiciary institutions, the international community should help with technical, material, and moral support, within the framework of legal investigations, to compile records related to the political-social crisis experienced by Burundi since October 1993.

To the Burundian people, the meeting's participants address a message of peace: that they reject any manipulations or any promptings toward hatred, exclusion, or violence. In these times, when the country is preparing for new institutions, the political parties commit themselves to creating a climate of peace and confidence during the ongoing negotiations.

Issued, Bujumbura, 6 July 1994.

Signed, on behalf of the legally recognized political parties: Charles Mukasi, Uprona chairman; Mathias Hitimana, People's Reconciliation Party chairman; Shadrack Niyonkuru, People's Party chairman; Cyrille Sigejeje, Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development party chairman; Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, Front for Democracy in Burundi party chairman; Ernest Kabushemeye, Burundi People's Rally party chairman; Ignace Bankamwabo Anadde, National Alliance for Rights and Development party chairman; Gaethan Nikobamye, Liberal Party party chairman; Vincent Ndikumashabo, Social Democratic Party chairman; Nicephore Ndimurukundo, Independent Workers' Party chairman; Dr. Alphonse Rugambarara, Ikinzo Party chairman; Terence Nsanze, Burundi-African Alliance for Salvation party chairman.

Signed, on behalf of the government: Interim President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya; Interim Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko.

Ntibantunganya Asks Constitutional Court To Extend Term

EA1007132094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Excerpts] The top story of this newscast concerns interim President Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya's news conference, which he held today with correspondents.

[Words indistinct] the extension of the interim period for the interim head of state, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. He announced this himself at the news conference. He also took the opportunity to send a message of security to Burundians. Trust has returned among political partners, President Ntibantunganya explained:

[Begin Ntibantunganya recording] I wanted to talk to you this morning to brief you about what progress has been made in ongoing negotiations concerning the restoration of the presidential institution—or rather, the question of power in the presidential institution. [passage omitted]

I would like to talk to Burundians and international public opinion about something. We discovered that there was anxiety here concerning the subject of presidential power, and that unless discussions were held there would not be progress and there would possibly be obstacles. If that were the case, then I would not know what would become of Burundi at the institutional and political levels. There are some who are concerned about a power vacuum. First, I would like to point out that our work is progressing well. Contrary to what people think, the work is being carried out in a relaxed atmosphere. The current crisis in Burundi is a crisis of conscience. In order to tackle the problems linked to it, there is a need for political partners to be aware of each other. [passage indistinct] Moreover, no political partners have avowed their intention to hinder anything, since no one will gain from obstructing the process. [passage omitted]

Those who are worried about the possibility of a power vacuum should know that the government has taken all the necessary precautions: We have just asked the Constitutional Court to extend the duration of the interim period, taking into account the constraints facing Burundi regarding the possibility of organizing the succession of the president [words indistinct] has been contacted by the Constitutional Court under the current conditions. Therefore I think that there is no room for concern at this level. [passage omitted including indistinct portion] [end recording]

Reassures Nation Over Extension

LD1007195194 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Excerpts] In Burundi, talks between the political parties—representatives of civil society and the government—to elect a new president are continuing. Participants looked at the conditions set by the opposition, which is demanding the implementation of an agreement signed last February. This agreement made provisions for a 40 percent share for the opposition within the diplomatic corps, the territorial administration, and the future government. [passage omitted]

There was a consensus today that an extension of the mandate of the current interim president should be requested. The new president might be elected in one or two weeks, while Sylvestre Ntibantunganya's mandate

will end on 12 July. The president wanted to reassure his people in a radio address broadcast a short while ago:

[Begin Ntibantunganya recording] I would like to tell all those worried by the possibility of a power vacuum that the government has taken all the necessary steps. We have just called on the Constitutional Court to ask it to extend the interim period due to the constraints currently facing Burundi in organizing the succession to the president, whose absence was recorded by the Constitutional Court in the current situation. [as heard] I believe that there are no grounds for worry. [end recording]

Rwanda

UN Pledges Another 2,000 Troops by End of July

EA0907161594 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Report by Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Kigali, July 9 (AFP)—Some 2,000 UN troops should be ready to replace the French troops currently in Rwanda by the end of July, when they are due to leave, a commander for the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR) told journalists Saturday [9 July].

Canadian General Dallaire said he had inspected five sites Saturday in the capital Kigali which would serve as headquarters for the UNAMIR operation, officially launched last November to oversee the August 1993 Arusha peace agreement between Rwandan opponents.

Dallaire, accompanied by Major Franck Kamanzi of the victorious Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), said the troops were resuming posts occupied before the start of the current flare-up of civil war that began in April.

"Men are arriving. The redeployment is imminent," he told journalists.

A senior UNAMIR officer, who did not wish to be named, said 2,000 men was insufficient but told AFP it was "better than nothing."

The UNAMIR team hopes that an expected imminent ceasefire will encourage several hesitant western countries to contribute more troops to the Rwanda mission.

Bloody ethnic fighting, which interrupted the Rwandan peace process rubberstamped by the Arusha accord, broke out after April 6, when the president was killed in a suspicious plane crash.

The three-month conflict has since left up to 500,000 people dead and a million refugees.

The United Nations cut back its troop strength from 2,500 to 450 men when the bloodletting began, but the UN Security Council voted May 17 to beef it up to 5,500 men.

France's own Operation Turquoise, launched June 22 in order to provide humanitarian assistance and shelter to civilians fleeing the war, was given UN approval on condition that it withdrew by the end of July and stuck to its humanitarian mission.

But the deployment of French troops has been opposed by the mainly Tutsi rebel front, which seized Kigali from Hutu-dominated government forces on July 4 and is now in control of most of the country.

It had accused France of arming and training government forces and said it suspects the French might aim to act as a buffer force.

The rebels have now reached a compromise however on a continued French "safety zone" for refugees.

On Saturday French premier Eduard Balladur appealed for the deployment of UN troops to be speeded up and said he would explain his country's policy to the UN Security Council at its New York headquarters on Monday.

At present there are some 700 UNAMIR troops in Rwanda, including 200 from Ghana who arrived in Kigali Thursday, the first of a 900-strong contingent. Around 40 Canadians are expected July 18 and 200 Australian medical officers are due to arrive soon.

Only a few African countries have responded to French appeals to join its troops in the humanitarian operation. Niger said Saturday it would join the French but gave no details of the number of men to be sent or when they would leave for the central African country.

UN Envoy: Warring Parties Interested in Cease-Fire

AB0907145594 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Goma, Zaire, July 9 (AFP)—Rwanda's two ethnic warring parties appear interested in a ceasefire, the UN special envoy to Rwanda said Saturday [9 July] after meeting with officials representing the interim government.

"I am under the impression that they want a ceasefire," Shahayar Khan said after his meeting with interim government leaders based in Gisenyi, which sits near the border with Zaire.

"The need for a ceasefire is also felt by the other side," he said referring to the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).

He added, however, that there were still problems to resolve with regard to conditions for a ceasefire and said the fact that both parties were not holding one-on-one meetings was not helping matters.

Tribal bloodletting erupted in Rwanda on April 6 after president Juvenal Habyarimana was killed in a rocket attack on his plane.

Since then up to 500,000 people have been slaughtered. The majority were Tutsis killed by Hutu government militias and death squads.

Army Chief Urges End to War, Condemns Genocide

LD0907200594 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1800 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Excerpt] On the political side, the UN envoy on the ground in Rwanda today met representatives of the interim government in order to negotiate a cease-fire. A truce may not be needed in Rwanda owing to the lack of fighters. Indeed, those soldiers still faithful to the interim government seem to be letting them down. Officers who are among the most influential within the government army have just published a solemn statement calling for national reconciliation. Our special correspondents, Benoit Duquesne, Jean-Louis Normandin, and Jean-Claude Gautheron report:

[Duquesne] This man is a brigadier. First and foremost, he was at the side of assassinated President Habyarimana, first at the Ministry of Defense, and later at the presidency. He now commands the military high school of Kigali, which has withdrawn near Gikongoro. He has spoken for the first time and signed a text together with other top officers. This is a kind of call for an end to the fighting, negotiations with the Rwandan Patriotic Front, and the condemnation of the genocide, whether the interim government in Gisenyi—which increasingly deserves its name—likes it or not:

[Begin Brigadier Leonidas Rusatira recording] The difference between the government's position and ours is that we denounce and officially condemn the genocide and all the other crimes that have been carried out in this country. There have been enough dead, enough destruction, enough damage, both human and material. The war must end so that we can rebuild the country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Interim Premier Kambanda Says Talks Inevitable

AB0907190094 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Report by Anne Chaon]

[Text] Gisenyi, Rwanda, July 9 (AFP)—Rwanda's Tutsi-minority rebels will eventually be forced to negotiate with the country's government despite their military and political advances, the head of the interim administration warned Saturday [9 July].

Prime Minister Jean Kambanda said military victories alone would not count for everything, and that the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) could not set conditions, either for a ceasefire or for negotiations on the country's future.

"Sooner or later, the RPF must negotiate with (government) representatives," he said in his administration's headquarters here near the Zairean border.

"We have the (Hutu) majority of the population behind us, and it is this population we will bring to the negotiating table," he added.

Meanwhile in the nearby Zairean town of Goma, a French military spokesman said the RPF continued advancing against government forces Saturday in the northwest near Gitarama and Ruhengeri.

Government forces faced enormous problems, "especially a shortage of ammunition," said the spokesman, who described the mood in Gisenyi as tense.

Having gained the upper hand in the fighting, the rebels have announced their own coalition government, including Hutu moderates.

The RPF say they will negotiate with anyone except those responsible for the ethnic massacres which have left up to 500,000 people dead and a million refugees in three months of fighting.

A UN report has said hardline Hutu squads were responsible for a deliberate policy of slaughter against the Tutsis.

Earlier Saturday, a UN special envoy to Rwanda said the two warring parties appeared interested in a ceasefire but there were still problems over conditions.

"I am under the impression that they want a ceasefire," said Shahayar Khan in neighbouring Zaire, after meeting with government officials in Gisenyi.

The interim government was set up after April 6, when the death of the Rwandan president in a suspicious plane interrupted a peace process based on earlier accords and unleashed the ethnic fighting.

Kambanda said the agreement signed in the Tanzanian town of Arusha in August 1993 could serve as a base for negotiations "if it is recognised that the real problem is ethnic, otherwise we are talking about a fake agreement."

The division of power is not between the government and the RPF but "between ethnic groups," insisted Kambanda.

"Our people have killed each other, it is a fact. Some Tutsis are dead, and Hutus as well," commented the premier, who said he did not fear the results of a "neutral commission of inquiry" into the massacres.

Kambanda also claimed that although government forces had evacuated the capital Kigali, they were reorganising themselves to "reconquer" it.

The RPF seized Kigali from government forces on July 4 and is now in control of most of the country.

In Kigali Saturday, a commander for the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR) said some 2,000 UN troops should be ready to replace the French mission by the end of July, when it is due to leave.

"Men are arriving. The redeployment is imminent," Canadian General Romeo Dallaire told journalists.

A senior UNAMIR officer, who did not wish to be named, said the number of troops was insufficient but told AFP it was "better than nothing."

The UN Security Council voted May 17 to beef UNAMIR up to 5,500 men.

At present there are some 700 UNAMIR troops in Rwanda.

France's own Operation Turquoise, launched June 22 in order to provide assistance and shelter to civilians fleeing the war, was given UN approval on condition that it withdrew by the end of July and stuck to its humanitarian brief.

The deployment of the 2,500 French troops in Rwanda has been opposed by the RPF.

The rebels have now reached a compromise on a French "safety zone" for refugees in the southwest, which the RPF feared would provide a refuge for Hutu killers.

On Saturday, the French military spokesman in Goma said large numbers of people fleeing the northwest rebel advance were arriving in the safety zone, creating fears that "a humanitarian catastrophe was in the process of being created."

Further on News Conference

LD1007123294 Paris La Chaine Info Television in French 1030 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] The Rwandan interim prime minister [Jean Kambanda] held a news conference in Gisenyi this morning. On the line is Dominique Jassin:

[Jassin] We will not die without fighting. These words were repeated time and time again during the news conference by Jean Kambanda, prime minister of the Rwandan interim government.

Renewed appeals for a cease-fire, and attempts at conciliation with the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] through the UN envoy had all been in vain. The RPF slowly continues its advance, refusing to recognize Jean Kambanda's government. Yet, the interim authorities claim to be prepared to accept anything which might bring back peace, but not at any price.

On the subject of the arms embargo, the interim authorities do not understand its unilateral aspect. We cannot defend ourselves anymore, with no weapons, against an enemy armed by Uganda. So we are doing what we can to protect the civilian populations. We recognize reality: The population has turned on itself and has massacred

itself. We will not oppose enquiries into the massacres, since we were the first to call for them. As for strategy, we are victims of Western interests, and we call for a regional conference organized by Tanzania, Kambanda said.

In conclusion, this desperate government is even considering the consequences of defeat, even retreat into Zaire, where it knows it is not welcome. Jean Kambanda then said: We prefer to die from Zairian bullets rather than RPF bullets.

RPF: Arusha Accords To Serve as Basis for Government

LD1007090894 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Alexis Kanyarengwe is the new strong man in the Rwandan capital, Kigali. He is the president of the Rwandan Patriotic Front. He spoke for the first time since the seizure of the capital by his forces. He spoke about the political future of his country and the implementation of the Arusha accords:

[Begin Kanyarengwe recording] We think that the Arusha accords will in principle really serve as a base, although there are certain sections which will have to be modified, in particular as regards power sharing, and also possibly as regards the merger of the two armies. We would wish the setting up of the administrative organs to take place as quickly as possible, but for that we are waiting for all those who might be involved with setting up these institutions to be ready. [end recording]

Alexis Kanyarengwe also said he was opposed to the reintegration into the future institutions of the country of the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development, the party of late President Habyarimana, but was more favorable to negotiations with the leaders of the Rwandan Armed Forces, once a cease-fire is signed.

Zaire

Kinshasa Reported Normal Despite Ghost City Call

AB0807224694 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1903 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Excerpts] The radical opposition launched a ghost city operation today. However, as the following report shows, Kinshasa residents went about their normal duties.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Kinshasa residents went about their normal business today: Workers showed up for duty, and there was the usual heavy traffic on 30 June Boulevard, for instance, with the exception of public transport services in certain areas of the capital. Shops along the attractive Avenue de Commerce were also open. [passage omitted]

In concrete terms, the order issued by the Transitional Government through the new information and press minister, Masegabio Nsanzu, was followed. The people, who have been too worn out by the infamous ghost city operations, can do without them now. The people have to resume work. It is the only means of salvation for the Zairian people. The Kinshasa residents' attitude undoubtedly shows that Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo has received the much sought-after unanimous approval from the people. The Transitional Government has thus scored a precious point at a time when the new ministers are familiarizing themselves with documents in their various departments. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Second unidentified correspondent] Unlike the past, when Kinshasa residents would be holed up in their homes all day during ghost city operations, the strike order usually issued by the opposition especially the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition, today's operation did not seem to be heeded. During such operations, roads would be deserted, and shops would be closed. Today, the scene was quite different. Does this mark the end of a myth? It would seem so, judging by the umpteenth ghost city operation launched by the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies today. It is true that there were fewer vehicles on the streets, but there were a lot of pedestrians. It is also true that there was not the usual atmosphere, but people were there going about their normal business. Housewives for instance went to the markets to buy supplies for their families. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Tshisekedi Spokesman on Strike Call

AB0807191494 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 8 Jul 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zaire's new prime minister, Kengo Wa Dondo, gets down to work with his newly appointed government today. It is supposed to be broadbased but a number of chairs will remain empty. They have been reserved for supporters of Etienne Tshisekedi, who still insists that he is Zaire's rightful elected prime minister. They are unlikely to be filled. Indeed, as often in the past, the opposition which supports Tshisekedi has called a strike in Kinshasa today against the new government. On the line to Kinshasa, Mary Harper asked Mr. Tshisekedi's spokesman, Lambert Mende, what the response had been to the strike call.

[Begin recording] [Mende] Yes, in all the country we have called for what we call in French, *journée paye mort*—that is, in English, dead country day [ghost city day]—to protest against this illegal government of Mr. Kengo, and I can confirm now that all the 11 provinces of this country, the big cities, have followed our instructions. We are very happy of this achievement of our project.

[Harper] But we have information from Kinshasa that at least there, the strike has hardly been followed at all.

[Mende] That is not correct, not at all correct. I toured Kinshasa around 2 PM and I did not see any shop opening. I did not see any company working except these three companies belonging to the government.

[Harper] So, why did these people decide to ignore your strike call?

[Mende] They did not decide to go to work; they have joined our instructions but they were forced. They were taken from home. They were sending cars with soldiers to take them, and they took to the television station to report that the strike was not followed but indeed up until now, I am in the street, I am in front of the house of Mr. Tshisekedi that is in the main 30 June Street, and there are hardly any cars here in this big street.

[Harper] What are you doing at Etienne Tshisekedi's house?

[Mende] We are visiting the [words indistinct] this attack. You know the house of Tshisekedi in the Gombe zone of Kinshasa was attacked this night at 0300 by soldiers. They destroyed by rocket the front of the house and we are visiting that situation.

[Harper] Was anybody hurt in this attack?

[Mende] We were very lucky because people were sleeping behind here, and the attack was at the front so there was just this material destruction but not wounding of a person or a death.

[Harper] Now, today is Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo's first official day as prime minister. He has named his government. Have you got any representatives in this new cabinet?

[Mende] Not at all. This is the answer of the opposition to the government of Mr. Kengo. We cannot join that government because it is an illegal government. He said that he is reserving three portfolios for our people, for us, as opposition group, and we said that is a joke. We do not need portfolios. [end recording]

Opposition Rejects New Government

AB1007170294 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] In Zaire the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament will meet tomorrow in Kinshasa to discuss the installment and program of Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo's new 46-member government, which is still being boycotted by the opposition. According to the Zairian Radical Opposition, which considers Etienne Tshisekedi as transitional premier, because he was so elected by the Sovereign National Conference, Kengo Wa Dondo's government is illegal. It has further pledged its determination to block the new premier by taking tough actions.

The capital, Kinshasa, and some towns in the interior have been paralyzed by the nationwide ghost city action initiated by the Radical Opposition. In order to frustrate

Kengo Wa Dondo's action, the Zairian opposition has taken a hard line. A statement by one representative from the Social Christian Democratic Party [PDSC] leader clearly shows the determination of the Zairian opposition to slug it out with Kengo Wa Dondo's new government. PDSC's representative in Europe, Albert Mpeti, is interviewed here by Mohamed Yessoufou Saliou:

[Begin recording] [Mpeti] We stand for a strict adherence to the Constitution, we are for legality. You must know that Mr. Kengo Wa Dondo was elected illegally. We want the scrupulous and rigorous implementation of the constitutional act, which will guide us through the transition period. We are totally indifferent to Mr. Kengo Wa Dondo's current threats and intimidations. We are determined that our country become a state in which there is the rule of law. As for Mr. Kengo's, we have witnessed past actions, we know who he is, and he simply cannot stop the move by an entire people—the overwhelming majority of this country's population, which aspires for a democratization process—toward the establishment of a state in which there is the rule of law.

[Saliou] What do you plan to do to achieve this goal?

[Mpeti] We are not going to let Mr. Kengo intimidate us. We have a series of democratic actions which we intend to initiate—but I would like to stress one thing: As political party leaders we have so far been able to contain our followers, our people, but a time will come that things are likely to get out of hand and what is happening now in Rwanda is likely to happen tomorrow in Zaire.

We do not want to overdramatize things; we are very serious about this because Zaire has a population of 40 million. We appeal to all our foreign partners to engage a policy of preventive diplomacy to avoid a repeat of the Rwandan situation in Zaire. [end recording]

Government Denounces Attack on Opposition Residences

AB0807171694 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Text] Gustave Mulumba Mbangula, deputy prime minister in charge of interior and territorial security, informs the public that violent acts were committed on 6 and 7 July at Justin Marie Bomboko's compound located in Bindaozon in the Ngaliema area and at the Marana Lines premises of Etienne Tshisekedi located along the 20 June Boulevard in the Gombe area.

The Transitional Government strongly condemns those criminal acts of violence and reaffirms that Zaire is a democratic state where respect for the security of people and their property is a must. The government will ensure strict respect of the right to security and property as recognized for every human being.

An investigation is already under way concerning those disgraceful acts and has already led to encouraging clues which will, no doubt, help find the perpetrators of the acts and their accomplices. Those delinquents, whoever they may be, will be handed over to justice, and they will be made to face the full weight of the law.

Somalia

Aidid Discusses Conflicts, Urges Unity in Speech

EA0907210094 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, who is also the chairman of the United Somali Congress, USC, Mohamed Farah Aidid addressed the Somali people, giving details of the current situation prevailing in the country, the SNA's stand, and the need for the entire Somali community to strive toward the maintenance of peace and unity. [passage omitted]

Mentioning the overall security situation in the country, Chairman Aidid said that there was a need to bring peace and stability to the country: It is the sacred duty of each Somali leader and national who knows the importance of the country, to strive for the peace, stability, and progress of the Somali people. He added that it was also imperative for the members of the general public to avoid friction and discord in society, and to strive for harmony instead. Mohamed Farah Aidid further added that there was a need for the people of Somalia to decide their own destiny. [passage omitted]

The chairman cited the peace accord between the central regions and Mogadishu, which took place between the Hiraab clans and the Jubbada Hoose region all of which resulted in great success. The chairman of the SNA further referred to similar peace accords which have been prepared and are expected to be concluded successfully among the communities residing in the Galgudud region and the Cabuud Waaq District, and among the SNA supporters in these central regions.

Discussing setbacks that have faced the planned Mogadishu faction meetings, which sought to form a broad-based government, he said that the SNA was not responsible for the failed meeting, adding that the SNA was ready at all times to fully participate in such meetings, wherever they may take place. But the truth was that the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, Somali Salvation Democratic Movement, Somali National Movement, Somali Democratic Movement, and Somali National Movement were bogged down by meetings among themselves. Aidid discussed the clashes that have taken place in Mogadishu during the past few weeks, especially in the Beled Weyne District. He said that responsibility for the losses resulting from this confrontation squarely falls on the shoulders of a few elements and individuals, but that it was fortunate that the imam of Hiraab Clan, the sultans, elders, religious leaders, politicians, and heads of social organizations of southern and northern localities

of Mogadishu, vehemently opposed and checked the ill-conceived ideas of those who were fanning the flames of civil war and giving rise to more fighting and instability in the area. He appealed to the people living in those two parts of Mogadishu to firmly confront those who were struggling to break up the Hiraab and the March Nairobi peace accord.

Finally, Mohamed Farah Aidid appealed to the governments of the world and international organizations not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Somali people. What we need from them is only humanitarian and reconstruction assistance for the country. He further appealed to the general public of Somalia to strengthen peace and live in harmony among themselves, and to collectively confront those who are bent on creating discord and insecurity. He called on all Somalis to forget the bad habits which the country inherited from the former administration of Siad Barre.

Spokesman Rejects UN Statement, Demands Apology

EA0907211094 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the Voice of the Somali People termed as fabricated and baseless lies a statement released on 8 July by the office of the special envoy of the UN secretary general in Somalia.

The UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] said, concerning the 8 July statement, that the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and United Somali Congress [USC], Mohamed Farah Aidid, in his address to the Somali people, blamed the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, the Somali Democratic Movement, the Somali Democratic League, and the Somali National Movement for the setbacks that befell arrangements to hold the planned national reconciliation meeting in Mogadishu. The spokesman for the Voice of the Somali People said that the chairman of the SNA-USC said in his speech that the SNA-USC is ready to fully participate after the various factions of the Somali communities have concluded their ongoing important meetings, which are currently bogged down. [passage omitted]

The spokesman added the explanation by UNOSOM, that this was a mistranslation of the speech, is not acceptable. We shall not accept anything short of total apology concerning this unacceptable mistake. The spokesman concluded that if UNOSOM does not forward a satisfactory answer, we shall assume that UNOSOM is still adhering to the policies of Admiral Howe and his advisers, aimed at creating confrontation among the Somali people.

**Mandela Reviews Government Performance,
Other Issues**

MB0807134694 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
8 Jul 94 pp 8, 9

[Interview with President Nelson Mandela by political correspondent Tyrone August; place and date not given]

[Text]Question: What is your assessment of the performance of the Government of National Unity [GNU] during the past two months?

Answer: So far the GNU has functioned very well. All the members of the Cabinet, without exception, have contributed to the solution of problems and the spirit that prevails is a harmonious one. Of course, it's difficult period. Some departments concerned with the implementation of the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] are still laying out their blueprints. Nothing is very visible to show progress but, as a man who supervises all departments, I can tell you that the (co-operation) among all the members of the Cabinet is most assuring, and we will be able to deliver on our promises. In almost two months, we have made very good progress.

What has it been like to have people from different political backgrounds in the same government?

There are no tensions of a unique kind to raise alarm. In the ANC, in our discussions we normally start from opposite angles, and because we have this commitment to one another as comrades, we invariably come to a consensus on every issue. We are doing the same thing here. We are coming to consensus on every issue. If we come with different views, we thrash them out. There has not been a single instance where we have had to adjourn a discussion because we did not agree. The co-operation has been very good.

So not too much should be read into Deputy President Mr. F.W. de Klerk's decisions not to accept certain invitations?

Mr. de Klerk has explained this to me. In regard to June 16, for example—whether we agree with it or not—he said he was not going to attend because that date is associated with the ANC, and it would not be correct to attend an occasion of that nature as it might lead to his losing support from his people.

In relation to June 16, do you think there was perhaps an over-reaction to its not being declared a public holiday?

The complaints were premature and not properly digested. You can't expect a government which was just a month old to take such a momentous decision to declare June 16 a public holiday. We are keeping a balance between satisfying the aspirations of our people as well as accommodating the interests of business. We have won this election, for those who do not know, because of the financial support of big business. Our people do not have the capital to have ensured that they

covered all our expenses. Business made a very important contribution and therefore, when it comes to questions such as June 16, we have to consult our people properly. And there are some of our people, including trade unions, who said they don't want this to be a holiday; times are difficult. They want to get their full pay.

So this is a question which has to be negotiated and we must avoid a piece-meal solution. What we should do is sit down to decide whether we do not have too many holidays. If there are too many holidays, which ones must be cut out? Which ones must be maintained? And to have expected us to take such a momentous decision within a month of our coming to power is unrealistic. It comes from people who do not know the real functioning of government and how decisions are taken.

Concern has been voiced that perhaps the GNU is overly concerned with white fears and neglecting black aspirations?

I do not know what that means because we have put forward an RDP which talks about building one million houses during the next five years and creating 2.5 million jobs. We are having meetings with business, and raising funds internally and externally in order to start with this programme. As from August, I am going around the country to thank our people for having put us into power, and to outline the steps we have already taken to address their basic needs. Now I don't understand when it is said that we are concentrating more on the whites. We are also seeing the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and other organisations. [sentence as published]

Perhaps this is partly related to June 16 not being declared a public holiday?

I do not know whether some of the people who are complaining have actually taken the trouble to consult the youth themselves as well as the workers, because some unions have complained about too many holiday. This is a question which has to be left to the people themselves. In the near future, for example, we are going to take a census on a number of issues. For example, the continuation of the system of two capitals. That is a question which we are eventually going to put to the masses of the people.

Will your August meetings be along the same lines as the ANC's people's forums before the elections?

Yes, precisely. What we plan to do is have a major meeting in the urban areas and a major meeting in the country areas in each region.

During the negotiations process, there were fears of a coup or that the security forces may intervene. Is there still concern about the role of the security forces?

The army generals made a statement even before the election campaign was in full swing that they were prepared to serve a black government. And if one looks

at how they organised themselves for the inauguration, where they lined up the streets to the Union Buildings, the 21-gun salute, the display by the air force, the way the generals performed on the podium—they went all-out to ensure they play a role which befits an occasion of this nature. I also had discussions about three months before the election with the full general staff of the then SADF [South African Defense Force]. The spirit was one of perfect harmony. I have no concerns at all.

And about the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]?

I don't think we should worry ourselves very much (about the AWB). At their last demonstration they had less than a 100 people.

Are there any areas which the GNU has perhaps neglected during the last months, for example the violence on the East Rand or KwaZulu?

We have been approached, as far as the East Rand is concerned, and we are dealing with that. We are going to be forced to take very tough action against everybody who is (mis)using firearms and killing innocent people. That decisions appears to be inevitable. Up to now, we have left matters to the province. It does appear that they are encountering serious problems. I have been approached by the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Safety and Security Minister to intervene, and I think so too.

It is possible to disclose any additional reasons why Financial Minister Derek Keys resigned this week?

I would prefer Mr Keys himself to deal with the matter. It is sufficient to say that he came and briefed me fully about his personal problems. I do not want it to be a breach of the trust he has in me. All I can tell you is that Mr Keys is a very honest man, very sincere, very bright and very humble. When he gave me those reasons, I came to the conclusion he has no other alternative but to resign. There is no tension whatsoever—he was one of the most popular people in the Cabinet because of his attitude, his humility, and his ability.

To shift to international issues. What was the significance of French President Francois Mitterrand's visit this week?

Mr Mitterrand has outlined a number of plans to help South Africa with its RDP, and he came here to see for himself the conditions under which the majority of our people live, and to find out how the government of France can help to alleviate these conditions. Already they have projects to which they have contributed, for example in Khayelitsha and Kliptown. He came to see what more he can do with specific regard to the RDP.

If there is uneven development in the regions, how will the GNU respond?

It is going to be the policy of the Government to ensure that there is deployment of industries (in all regions), and you normally do this by offering incentives. If, for

example, you say that firms which relocate to the Northern Cape will be exempt from tax for the next five years, you will get deployment there. We must use this incentive to ensure that the areas which are backward also catch up. That is why the overriding power must be that of the (central) Government.

Besides the RDP, what are the other priorities of the GNU?

There are wide range of issues like security and violence because we want to save lives. We want an environment of peace and security so that we can get the people who have the talent, the skills and the experience to help us build the new South Africa. When there is violence and tensions, it is not easy to create that environment.

To touch on a slightly more personal issue. How do you usually spend your free time?

I just spend it talking to my children and grandchildren. And I like taking walks for several hours at times. I like that very much.

To Undergo Cataract Surgery 13 Jul

MB1007105894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela will undergo an eye operation in a Johannesburg hospital on Wednesday evening, his spokesman Parks Mankahlana said. The president began complaining about problems with his eyes a few days ago. Mr Mankahlana confirmed he would undergo cataract surgery but stressed it was not a serious ailment. Mr Mandela missed the official opening of a brewery near Pretoria on Saturday because of the eye problem. The president had been advised to rest his eyes in preparation for the surgery. Mr Mandela however is continuing his schedule with a meeting on Sunday afternoon with British Trade and Industry Secretary Michael Heseltine.

Deputy President Mbeki Returns After 'Mystery Absence'

MB1007133094 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jul 94 p 4

[Report by Edyth Bulbring and Chiara Carter]

[Text] Deputy President Thabo Mbeki arrived back in South Africa on Friday [8 July] on a flight from Paris after a three-week mystery absence. While spokesmen have claimed ignorance about the reasons for the overseas visit, a spokesman for Mr. Mbeki, Mr. Thami Ntentini, said yesterday that the deputy president had spent his time abroad in Morocco on ANC business. Mr. Mbeki had remained overseas for so long because he had to "fit into the diary of the Moroccan king," Mr. Ntentini said.

During the visit Mr. Mbeki had held discussions with the Moroccan government about the training of ANC members for civil society, the role of Morocco in the Angolan conflict and African politics in general, Mr. Ntintini said.

The visit took place in "consultation with the president" and Mr. Mbeki would be reporting back to Mr. Nelson Mandela. The Department of Foreign Affairs was not involved in the trip because it was an ANC, not a government, matter, Mr. Ntintini said.

But during Mr. Mbeki's three-week absence, spokesmen in the president's and Mr. Mbeki's offices claimed to have no knowledge of Mr. Mbeki's whereabouts, leading to speculation about the reasons for the overseas visit. Government officials spoke obliquely of a trip to gather investments, while others speculated that Mr. Mbeki had been collecting pledges made by the ANC before the elections. Still others suggested his trip abroad might have been a combination of business on Mr. Mandela's behalf, and pleasure.

Mr. Ntintini said Mr. Mbeki's visit had not been an official one but a "private assignment." A Foreign Affairs spokesman said his department was not prepared to comment and referred queries to Mr. Mbeki. "I don't know at all what's happening," the spokesman said. This week an official at Mr. Mandela's office said Mr. Mbeki had been on a "mission for the president" and referred queries back to Mr. Mbeki's office.

What is known from sources in the government is that Mr. Mbeki left for Paris on June 18—his birthday. Before the deputy president landed, his office received telephone calls from irate members of the National Intelligence Service [NIS] and the official government protection service, demanding to know where Mr. Mbeki was going and why they had not been informed.

Mr. Mbeki's office was also contacted by the South African embassy in Paris, wanting to know whether the ambassador was to meet the deputy president at 6.15 the next morning. Like the NIS and the protection service, the embassy was left in the dark. Embassy representatives turned up at the airport anyway, only to be told by Mr. Mbeki that their assistance was not necessary.

The deputy president left for Morocco where again he was met by representatives of the South African embassy. Mr. Mbeki, who expressed surprise that they knew of his arrival, again declined assistance.

The first sign that Mr. Mbeki had gone "missing" was on Tuesday June 28 at Tuynhuys when Mr. Mandela and Deputy President F.W. de Klerk received a medal in recognition of their efforts at building national unity. Mr. Mbeki was also due to receive a medal but as he was not present, Mr. Mandela accepted it on his behalf.

Those at an ANC caucus meeting who raised the question of Mr. Mbeki's absence last Sunday were given the same general answer of "presidential business".

This week the deputy president was absent during the visit of President Francois Mitterrand of France and would not have been present to attend a breakfast with him in Cape Town. The French now diplomatically insist that Mr. Mitterrand had cancelled the breakfast two days before he arrived.

Winnie Mandela Reported, y AWB Assassination Target

AB1107092294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0738
GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA—Fears of an assassination attempt had prompted Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Deputy Minister Winnie Mandela to restrict information about her whereabouts, her "security unit" said on Monday [11 July].

In a statement faxed to SAPA, the Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing]-staffed "security unit" said it had "an enormous task to tighten security measures as we have been advised that there are Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] members who have been noted to be keeping special observation on movements of Mrs. Mandela".

The "security unit" said it was "no secret that she was named as the next on the hit-list of the AWB and/or other agents unknown to the security". Mrs. Mandela's private secretary, Ms. Bongie Zokwe, said AWB members lived in a block of flats adjacent to the Pretoria building in which Mrs. Mandela has an office. Ms. Zokwe said the "security unit" had advised Mrs. Mandela that AWB members in the building were spying on Mrs. Mandela.

She said the unit was responsible for her safety and had recently advised her against attending a ballet performance because they said they would not be able to guarantee her safety. The unit would restrict access to information on her whereabouts to bona fide journalists.

"Her life is at stake...After the late Chris Hani, Mrs. Mandela was number two; John Lawrence (her body-guard) died in the assassination attempts on her life. It is common knowledge that there was never any hearing whatsoever. This is why it becomes suspicious when newspaper editors such as that of the Cape Argus, DIE BURGER and media want to supply this information to prospective assassins. We are forced to reach that conclusion, in the absence of similar exposure of the privacy of other civil servants, ministers and deputy ministers," the statement said.

Mosad Linked to Murder in International Chemical Deal

MB0807135594 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
8 Jul 94 p 1

[Text] The bizarre murder of former Thor Chemicals international sales director Alan Kidger, which has now been linked with at least two other mysterious deaths,

has taken a further dramatic turn. Kidger, whose dismembered body was discovered in the boot of his car in Soweto three years ago, was, according to informed sources, involved in a secret international chemical deal originating in Zambia in 1991.

The chemicals were destined for the Middle East at the height of the Iraqi conflict. The Mosad connection strengthened this week with the news that detectives from Cape Town and Durban are to investigate possible links between the deaths of Don Juan Lange, a known undercover arms dealer, found gassed in his La Lucia flat last week; Kidger; and another chemical engineer, Wynand van Wyk, who was bludgeoned to death in a Cape Town hotel last year.

Investigations have now uncovered that Kidger, who was based at Thor's Cato Ridge chemical plant until shortly before his death, was the key South African link shipping a Zambian chemical cargo to Britain. The chemicals were transported to Durban, repacked and shipped to Britain as arranged, possibly using Thor's international export network. The next extraordinary turn of events as explained by the British source, who himself was a former British secret service agent, belongs in the realms of a spy thriller. The consignment was hijacked on its way to a British port. It is believed that MI-6, Britain's secret intelligence service, took possession of the chemicals. To this day it is not known where they are.

Further on Alleged Mosad Connection

MB0907135594 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 9-10 Jul 94 p 1-2

[Article by Steve McQuillan]

[Text] The spectre of the ultimate weapon—a pocket-sized nuclear bomb—might have been behind the bizarre death in Johannesburg of paint technologist Alan Kidger.

His dismembered body was found in the boot of his luxury car in Soweto in November 1991.

Police believe Kidger was killed by Mosad, the Israeli secret service, because he was shipping a consignment of a substance called red mercury to a Middle Eastern country. Investigators believed at the time that the substance had a nuclear application.

But the full implications of this deal emerged only yesterday, following WEEKEND STAR investigations around the world.

Red mercury, whose precise application has mystified scientists for years, may be the key component of leading-edge technology that permits the miniaturisation of nuclear bombs.

According to last month's issue of the INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, red mercury is a unique and top-secret compound that simplifies the building of nuclear weapons. Although not in itself a conventional

explosive, it serves as a high-energy catalyst apparently capable of triggering nuclear fusion.

And that, in turn, according to the magazine, could lead to the creation of nuclear devices of only 2 kg—but still powerful enough to obliterate a city centre.

Reports continue to emanate from Russia about the existence of red mercury. But, officially, Western governments dismiss red mercury as a hoax. However, a few eminent Western physicists are becoming convinced that red mercury exists.

Gwynne Roberts, a British-based television director, has spent two years investigating red mercury. He has made two documentaries on the subject for Channel 4's Dispatches programme.

His extensive inquiries around the world led him to one conclusion: "It exists. We've so many documents; so many clues; so much compelling evidence, that we're sure red mercury has a very serious application. It's a very advanced technology.

"If this technology is as we think it is, the Israelis particularly would be very sensitive of red mercury." Roberts says that with pure fusion, nuclear bombs as small as a basketball can be built.

Military analyst Dr Frank Barnaby, who worked on the British nuclear bomb programme in the 1950s and was head of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, is convinced red mercury is part of a new, secret nuclear technology. He spelt out his reasoning in last month's International Defense Review.

Also convinced is Dr Sam Cohen, regarded as the father of the neutron bomb. "He's independently established the connections through his own sources," says Roberts.

Cohen says red mercury is part of a new explosive technology called ballotechnics. He believes Russia has developed a pure-fusion weapon using this technology. The Americans are trying to do the same. Earlier this year, according to Roberts, US scientists held a classified seminar at Los Alamos, New Mexico, on ballotechnics, including the uses of red mercury.

Principally based on mercury antimony oxide (Hg₂ Sb₂ O₇), red mercury is believed to be able to generate colossal explosive energy, which in turn triggers a nuclear explosion.

Roberts says red mercury exists in various forms. The powder version is the least expensive. Its value rockets, however, once it has been processed into a gel which is slightly radioactive. It is the gel, charged with other substances, that is used for nuclear weapons.

"It's the gel that's rare and very difficult to get hold of—and the more likely reason why Kidger was killed."

Fourth Victim Said Linked to Mosad

MB0907131094 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 9-10 Jul 94 pp 1-2

[Report by Janine Lazarus]

[Text] Police last night disclosed that they had reopened investigations into all suspicious deaths connected to the South African chemical and armaments industries. And they revealed the name of another man who has been murdered, bringing to four the number of deaths police believe are linked.

Police believe that at least two of the victims were killed by the Israeli security agency, Mosad. They indicated that the trail of bodies now stretches across Europe.

All the killings, some of which took place in the 1980s, involve materials that can be used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and which appeared to have been destined for Middle Eastern countries.

"Investigations into other murders are just beginning," a senior police source said. "We are liaising with police forces in Europe."

Trevor Carter, who worked for a chemical company in Johannesburg died of a bullet wound in the head on March 9 this year. He might have been implicated in deals related to weaponry.

In another shock disclosure, police sources said there was a "very strong possibility" that the exportation of materials from South Africa could have been used to help Iraq's Saddam Husayn build a nuclear bomb during the Gulf War.

Article Views Military Relations With Israel

MB0907170994 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 9-10 Jul 94 p 6

[Report by Brendan Serry]

[Text] Military co-operation between South Africa and Israel has gone on for decades, and may still be continuing.

According to the Norwegian publication, WORLD CAMPAIGN, the SAAF [South African Airway Forces] and Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI), signed a secret deal earlier this year to upgrade 12 single-seat Cheetah fighter aircraft. The publication claimed that IAI would fit more powerful engines to the Cheetah, which is related to Israel's Kfir fighter which was developed out of the French-built Mirage.

The deal, which is worth about R6 billion [rands], includes provision for an Israeli electronic company, Elta, to fit a radar fire control system similar to that used in the Israeli air force frontline Lavi fighter, claimed the publication.

The Louis Trichardt air base, said to be the centre of the development testing of joint SA-Israeli technologies, is one of the tightest security installations in this country.

Over the years, the co-operation in military hardware development has included:

- The R4 and R5 rifles, which are now the standard issue weapon for the SA National Defence Force, were copies of Israel's Galil assault rifle, which was developed from the AK47 and uses Nato standard 5.56mm ammunition.
- The Olifant tank, which saw service in the Angolan fighting. Based on the shell of the British Centurion tank, the Olifant was developed with the help of Israeli armour engineers, who had done a similar project for the Israeli Army. The Centurions were originally acquired from India, which sold them to middle men in Europe as scrap. They were then diverted to South Africa.
- The SA Navy's Minister class strike craft, which are an Israeli design based on earlier French plans and which were later made under license in Durban.
- The SA Navy's surface-to-surface missiles with which the strike craft are equipped, are Israeli-made Gabriels.
- The SAAF's Cheetah fighter was developed with the help of Israeli engineers who were involved in the Kfir project in their own country.
- The Kukri air-to-air missile fitted to the SAAF's Mirages is an Israeli weapon in all but name.
- Israel's Shavit and Jericho Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles were tested at the De Hoop firing range in the Cape in the '80s and early '90s. With a greater range and accuracy than the Scuds uses in the Gulf War, these weapons were used as the basis for South Africa's own missile development programme, which has since been converted to civilian applications. South African electronics firms were said by the United States authorities to have been involved in large-scale campaigns in that country in the 1980s to acquire and smuggle out electronic and microwave technology for use in the guidance systems of such missiles.

Palestinian Sues Armscor Over Arms Deal

MB0807145394 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 8-14 Jul 94 p 5

[Report by Stephen Laufer]

[Text] Details of South Africa's illicit arms dealings with Saddam Husayn are emerging for the first time in a Pretoria court action in which a Palestinian businessman is suing Armscor [Armament Corporation's of South Africa] for unpaid commission on weapons sales.

South Africa supplied Iraq with weapons valued at US\$4.5-billion during Saddam Husayn's war with Iran which ended in 1989, according to court papers. Though Armscor no longer denies having sold weapons to Iraq, this appears to be the first time a dollar figure has been

put to the arms transfers between Pretoria and Baghdad. If accurate, the figure before the court reflects sales valued at more than 18 times this year's total official exports by the South African arms industry.

The legal action against Armscor and its international marketing subsidiary, Nimrod International, by Palestinian businessman Walid Saffouri, who is alleging breach of contract and conspiracy to defraud, will add to South African embarrassment at having helped arm Iraq in the run-up to the Gulf war.

The Armscor hardware fuelled two wars in which millions died. It is said to have included powerful G5 howitzers, military electronics, missile-upgrade kits which may have enhanced Iraq's ability to hit Israeli targets during the Gulf war, and munitions, including deadly anti-personnel cluster bombs.

Bought for use during the Iraq-Iran war, many of the weapons are believed also to have been used against Allied forces in the Gulf war. The morals of the deal don't seem to have concerned the South African authorities much: Iraq is alleged to have paid for the weapons with oil, desperately needed in South Africa as the mid-1980s embargo noose tightened.

Armscor this week confirmed that it had supplied weapons to Iraq "prior to the Gulf war" and that it is "currently involved in a court case and is contesting claims for damages". But it refused to reveal the magnitude or nature of the sales, saying to do so would prejudice the case "because it is about how much commission is owed. For us to put a figure on the sales would weaken our legal position."

An Armscor spokesman denied emphatically that the weapons had been swapped for oil, but declined to say how they had been paid for. Hearings in the case—the amount in dispute is valued by Saffouri at \$495-million, or 11 percent commission on assumed sales of \$4.5-billion—are set down for April and May 1995.

Both sides have engaged high-powered legal teams and are apparently still working feverishly behind the scenes in an attempt to reach an out-of-court settlement. Shielded for many years by the wide-ranging Protection of Information Act, Armscor must now fear that it will be forced under new constitutional provisions to reveal the nature and scope of many of its illicit international weapons deals in open court.

Armscor has already submitted 171 lever-arch files of pre-trial disclosure documents to the court. The second respondent in the case, the Cochrane family of Zimbabwe and South Africa, has submitted 22 files. But lawyers for Saffouri, fearing the Protection of Information Act still bars public access to the files until the Act is challenged in the Constitutional Court, remain reluctant to discuss details of the case.

Saffouri, who is based in Cyprus and whose company, Silver Falcon Enterprises, is registered in the Channel

Island of Guernsey, says Armscor and Nimrod are in breach of contract because, though he brokered the contracts with Iraqi officials which led to the weapons deals and was to receive a cut on any sales made, he has seen only \$150,000 in commission.

Saffouri set up Silver Falcon Enterprises in the early 1980s to formalise a 1982 business arrangement with Edward, John, William, Steven and Una Cochrane's Guernsey company, International Technology Operations (ITO). He was to represent them in Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan on a commission basis. The Cochranes were keen to sell a cluster bomb they had developed for use by the Ian Smith regime in former Rhodesia. Cluster bombs helped make the Iraq-Iran war one of the bloodiest conflicts in human history.

Guernsey was chosen as the seat of ITO and Silver Falcon because the Channel Islands are well known as a base for offshore activities by companies keen to avoid European company taxes and close government scrutiny. Companies are allowed under Channel Islands law to operate with nominee directors, thereby allowing the true ownership of companies trading there to be kept under wraps.

Armscor and its subsidiaries and other government sanctions-busting agencies of the apartheid years are known to have registered front companies in the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Jersey. Saffouri alleges Armscor acquired an interest in the Cochrane's cluster-bomb business and, via them, in ITO. Nimrod marketing director Richard Wright, an Ulsterman, became a director of ITO, say Saffouri's lawyers. And if ITO was not an Armscor subsidiary, it functioned as a front for the South African weapons dealer.

Armscor Chief on Market for Products Overseas

MB1007154091 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS TIMES) in English 10 Jul 94 p 4

[Report by Jeremy Woods]

[Text] Armscor [Armament Corporation of South Africa] plans to lift its export earnings from R886-million [rands] now to over R3-billion in the next few years, says Tielman de Waal, executive general manager.

"One of the most exciting aspects of the lifting of the arms boycott is the prospect of substantially increasing the exports of defence equipment," said Mr de Waal.

"South Africa has a small share of the international arms market, less than 0.5 percent, but it has a highly sophisticated defence industry with a substantial range of top quality defence and security products to offer," Mr de Waal said.

"Many of our products, like the Rooivalk combat helicopter, have enormous export potential. If we can increase our percentage of the market from less than half

a percent to two percent we will have export sales of over R3-billion", said Mr de Waal.

"I believe we should be able to achieve this, which would make Armscor one of the major exporters in the country," he added.

"Apart from contributing significantly to South Africa's foreign currency earnings, export growth could make an important contribution to economic growth and the creation of thousands of new jobs."

Mr de Waal estimates that an increase of defence exports to over R1-billion could mean an increase of about 20,000 jobs in the current year.

"For years South Africa suffered under the arms embargo and had to expand its defence industry to protect itself. From out of those dark days has developed an industry that can compete with the best in the world and now fully intends to," said Mr de Waal.

When South Africa's border wars ended, ammunition sales slumped to R18-million from R800-million and Denel, Armscor's largest manufacturer, had to compete internationally to survive.

Armscor currently exports 42 percent of its sales to the Middle East, 22 percent to Asia, 14 percent to the Far East, 10 percent to Africa and just 1 percent to North America. Mr de Waal said Armscor hoped to make public 95 percent of its military business. "We want to tell people as much as possible without being an embarrassment to a client. In this regard Sweden seems to have the most open attitude and we are using their policy of disclosure as a sort of role model," he said.

"Previously, we were forbidden by law from saying anything because of the national interest. Now that the arms embargo against South Africa has been lifted, we want to be as open as possible.

"We want South Africans to know they have a modern, top quality, defence and security industry of which they can be proud."

Mr de Waal said Armscor had recently undergone a "traumatic" transition.

"It was difficult for everyone involved; especially seeing colleagues retrenched and people who had become personal friends over the years, leave the organisation.

"Former colleagues suddenly became contractors, while a new chairman and board of directors took the helm."

Mr de Waal said he nevertheless looked back with "great satisfaction" on what has been achieved over the past two years.

"Our relationship with the SA arms industry has never been healthier."

Sales of Rooivalk Helicopters Foreseen

MB1007114494 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jul 94 p 6

[Report by Roger Makings]

[Excerpts] A deal will be announced next year that will see the sale of up to 40 South African Rooivalk attack helicopters to foreign buyers. At least two unnamed countries in the Far East and South America will acquire the aircraft that will result in a deal with a turnover of R3.5-billion [rands].

Executives at Atlas Aviation, a division of Denel, who have informed the government of developments say that at least one major deal will be announced next year and possibly two. They claim the two launch customers will open the way for other countries to place orders.

Atlas Aviation's general manager, Mr. Kobus Eksteen, said this week that the Far Eastern country was almost certain to acquire at least 20 and possibly more Rooivalk helicopters. He would not name the country as it was the prerogative of the buyer to announce it.

"This country already possesses some very sophisticated military equipment and the announcement of their purchase will lead to others," he said.

Late last year the Rooivalk was demonstrated in Malaysia, where interest among visiting nations far exceeded expectations.

Also, more than a passing interest in the \$15-million (R55-million) helicopter is being shown by First World European, especially Britain, and Middle East countries. [passage omitted]

The Rooivalk has also become a strong contender for the sought-after British Army Air Corps contract for 90 helicopters.

Mr. Eksteen said viable attack were those in the heavy 7.5-ton class—which included only the Rooivalk and the McDonnell Douglas Apache. "When we tendered our proposal to the British Ministry of Defence last year we put our chances at between 15 and 20 percent. We now put those chances at 50 percent. Atlas is competing head-on in the UK with the Rooivalk, which has superior capabilities to the opposition but is less expensive." [passage omitted]

Atlas will open its production lines within two years and is confident it will be able to meet the demand, depending on offset deals with customers. It has teamed with UK company Marshall Aerospace, which will assemble the Rooivalk if it wins the UK contract.

Mr. Eksteen says the Rooivalk is the last complete aircraft system that SA [South Africa] will be able to build because of the huge development costs involved. [passage omitted]

**Finance Minister-Designate Liebenberg
Interviewed**

*MB0807193394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1510 GMT 8 Jul 94*

[Interview with Finance Minister-designate Chris Liebenberg by economics editor Kobus Bester; place and date not given; on the "Newsrap" program—recorded]

[Liebenberg] Apparently the government has been planning this particular move for a little while, but I only came back from Europe over the weekend, and it's on Monday evening late that the president spoke to me, and it's on Tuesday evening late that I, in another discussion with him, finally decided.

[Bester] Well, never a dull moment. You are the proverbial new broom coming in now. The question in my mind is, you know, you're coming in to manage a budget that has already been put into place, and the fiscal policy already laid down by your predecessor. Are you fully in support of what we have at the moment, or would you have certain changes made to it?

[Liebenberg] Kobus, obviously I'm talking with the knowledge of not having the detail of how the budget figures have been put together, and what were the alternatives prior to the final outcome. But what I saw of the budget, I was very happy. What I heard of the presentation, I was very impressed, and I said so to Derek Keys at the time. I am very comfortable with the direction that that has gone, and I've known Derek Keys as a friend for a long time. I know his beliefs, and we are on common ground.

[Bester] The question on a lot of people's lips at the moment, you know, in a country with all the disparities that we do have, probably the people who carry the biggest burden when it comes to taxation, and that sort of thing, is the middle class. Now it is said that we have the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program], and other programs for the poor, and that the rich can, one hopes, look after themselves. What sort of minister are you going to be to the middle class?

[Liebenberg] Kobus, again you know with my lack of knowledge of the details, it's very difficult for me to pass judgment as to what tax changes I may have in the budget next year. I would really like to see what alternatives they have or not.

[Bester] And of course we have the tax commission at the moment as well.

[Liebenberg] Indeed, and with Professor Katz heading it is another factor that gave me great confidence. And I'm told that in November they will come forward with their particular recommendations.

[Bester] Let's go to something else then, on the monetary side, and particularly exchange controls, which is also the prerogative of the minister of finance. You are said

to be—rightly or wrongly, it is said that you are a Stals supporter when it comes to monetary policy. Is that an accurate opinion?

[Liebenberg] I think that's fairly accurate. I've been certainly his supporter, and in fact probably even a fan of both Derek Keys and Chris Stals. I think we're very fortunate to have had people of that caliber in charge of our economy. I am a believer in fiscal discipline. I'm a believer in monetary discipline, but that shouldn't be surprising with my particular background. I have said publicly previously that I think the dual monetary system that we have of a financial and a commercial rand is not good, and I still have not changed my opinion on that.

[Bester] Would you be in favor of the eventual scrapping or a more immediate approach?

[Liebenberg] I would be in favor of the scrapping of the financial rand provided certain circumstances are explained to me a little better. I don't know why the discount is so big. I don't know what our true position with the balance of payments are at the moment. I don't know how many speculative financial rands we have floating around that we must take into consideration. And I don't know what support systems we have for our balance of payments, once we make that announcements. And of course all of that can only be done against a perception of a stable sustainable government. And two months of the new government is perhaps a little short to create that perception. But ultimately I think it's a question of timing more than principle that we're talking about.

[Bester] As finance minister-designate can I ask you to take a five-year look down the line and tell us how you see the performance of the country's economy?

[Liebenberg] Let's make it longer than five years because it's easier to address that. I firmly believe—and this possibly is influenced by my banking background—like in banking, in countries you have certain international norms and standards by which you've got to comply. And in South Africa in this short term we are going through a reconstruction, reconciliation and a lot of unusual circumstances, but ultimately we have to play to those international rules if we want international fixed investment, if we want access to international markets. And those tenets and rules are very clearly spelled out, and we have just to move in a direction where ultimately we comply with that.

Discusses Deficit, Financial Rand

*MB1107110494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942
GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Report by Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA—Finance Minister-Designate Chris Liebenberg wants to steer South Africa's budget deficit and currency system quickly towards global comfort levels.

"South Africa has been so successful in re-entering the world political arena and now we must also get back into the financial world arena successfully," he told SAPA Monday [11 July] in an interview. We must do this by achieving what the international markets and agencies see as reasonable and fair."

Mr Liebenberg said he would continue to manage the budget deficit lower from its 1994/95 estimate of 6.6 per cent of gross domestic product. "All of us have agreed it's got to be a lot lower, so the focus will be still on less government consumption. And that's vital to the success of the RDP (Reconstruction and Development Programme)."

Although maintaining his dissatisfaction of the financial and commercial rand and exchange control, he said the intricacies and impact of scrapping the system would have to be studied. "Ultimately we have to have a unitary currency and forex controls that are accepted as the norm by international players. You want to do that to enhance investment rather than to present an opportunity for you to withdraw your money."

The government would have to prove it and its economic philosophies were sustainable before a free foreign exchange regime could be implemented, Mr Liebenberg said. He was confident that South Africa could achieve those international benchmarks by building on the work over the last two years of current Finance Minister Derek Keys.

Mr Keys announced his resignation last week, citing personal reasons, but said he would stay on to October. President Nelson Mandela appointed the former banker as successor last Tuesday shortly after Mr Keys' surprise resignation.

Mr Mandela said the constitution would be amended to allow for Mr Liebenberg's appointment as he belongs to no political party. "That's unique as far as I know and being non-political has many advantages. It gives me much more independence than a party political finance minister would have," he said.

Mr Liebenberg stressed he enjoyed the confidence and support of President Mandela, Deputy-President F. W. de Klerk and senior cabinet members. "There's no reason why there would be personality clashes, and there's no difference of philosophies."

He planned in the period to October to fully inform himself of the broader operation of government and specifically the finance ministry's role. He would meet with cabinet members and liaise closely with Mr Keys, from whom he had "much to learn".

"I'll hit the ground running in October," Mr Liebenberg said.

Bank Officials Accused of Trying To Sabotage RDP

MB0907174694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] The deputy minister of arts and culture, Mrs. Winnie Mandela, has made startling allegations that members of the Development Bank of South Africa [DBSA] are trying to sabotage the government's Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP].

Speaking at the funeral of ANC Women's League executive member (Maria Mchulu) in Guguletu near Cape Town, Mrs. Mandela said the exposure of attempts to sink the RDP was just a tip of the iceberg. She alleged that Dr. Desmond Krogh of the DBSA had told the audit committee at a meeting on May the 24th that it would ensure that the government did not achieve its RDP aims. She said the meeting had been attended by the chief executive of the DBSA, Mr. Andre le Grange.

Official Responds to Accusations

MB1007121594 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jul 94 p 2

[Report by Claire Robertson]

[Text] A Reserve Bank adviser is to reconsider his position on the Development Bank board this weekend after being accused of plotting to undermine the government's Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP]. Dr. Desmond Krogh, former Rhodesian and Zimbabwean Reserve Bank governor and now a non-executive board member of the Development Bank of SA [South Africa] [DBSA], was accused yesterday of "conspiring to torpedo" the RDP.

The accusations followed remarks allegedly made by Dr. Krogh at a DBSA audit committee meeting in May. He told the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday that his opinion of the RDP had since changed, but that he was the subject of a "witch-hunt."

Dr. Krogh is alleged to have outlined a plan for the DBSA to undermine the RDP while appearing to be neutral about the programme—remarks, he told the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, that had been taken out of context. "Give the provincial governments whatever they need in loans, information or even seconding staff to them. After two years you will certainly have the provincial governments on your side," he is alleged to have said.

"At that time, approach central government for more funding. It will be forced to allocate additional funds to the DBSA's programmes. You would not have committed yourselves to the RDP, and therefore, during years three to five, make sure that you foil the efforts of the RDP by making sure that those provincial projects don't succeed," he is alleged to have said.

However, DBSA management claims to be wholeheartedly committed to the RDP. "DBSA management has a very firm commitment to the RDP. We find many facets of the programme to be like a fresh breeze—for example, the coherent policy framework as opposed to the old ad hoc approach," said the bank's general manager, Mr. Deon Richter.

Mr. Richter and DBSA chief executive Andre le Grange both spoke of the difficulties of operating under boards of directors and governors composed in part of "relics of apartheid."

Dr. Krogh told the SUNDAY TIMES that at the time of the May meeting he had only the African National Congress's political outline of the RDP to go by. This week's "almost crystal-clear" description of the funding of the programme by Deputy Finance Minister Alec Erwin outlined a programme "that everyone should be very happy with now."

Naidoo Affirms Government Commitment to RDP

MB0907164194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1323 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Johannesburg July 9 SAPA—Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo on Saturday [9 July] warned that the government would root out any civil servants who tried to obstruct the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP], SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Speaking at a PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] government conference on development planning in Johannesburg, Mr Naidoo said there would be rewards for those civil servants who supported and were committed to the RDP.

The minister said he had found the civil service to be comprised of a hierarchy of well-paid and privileged civil servants, while the working conditions of the rest left much to be desired. He pledged his support for better working conditions and improved training for these people.

Mr Naidoo said that despite the security of tenure guaranteed for civil servants, the government would have to change the composition of the civil service to reflect the country. This would include the reorganisation of jobs to ensure that women, black South Africans, the disabled and rural communities were represented in the civil service.

He warned that there would be no more "white glory projects" like the Johannesburg civic theatre.

The government had identified urban renewal, rural development, education and health as urgent areas for development over the next five years.

The first draft of the government's white paper on the RDP will be released next week.

COSATU Head Questions Business Commitment to Change

MB0907073994 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 8 Jul 94 p 9

[Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] general secretary Sam Shilowa has warned of a major crisis in relations between trade unions and employers if business refuses to play its part in ensuring that democratisation of South Africa finds expression in tangible changes in the lives of workers.

Shilowa made the observation during a keynote address at a conference focusing on the changing role of trade unions and management last week. He also said there was a danger that business was only prepared to pay lip service to the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) "because they (employers) do not want to be seen to oppose it." Shilowa said that in reality, their superficial support for the RDP was only meant to "conceal their fundamental disagreement with the programme."

In part, Shilowa's concern about the depth of the commitment from the business community is based on "talk of how business can evade payment of the five percent levy" that was announced in the 1994/95 budget.

The COSATU general secretary said he preferred open debate with business on issues of disagreement rather than having to deal with the consequences of a false consensus.

Shilowa pointed to a view in the business community which sought to quarantine business and the workplace from the RDP. He said that there was a view expressed in some business quarters which seemed to suggest that the objectives spelt out in the RDP were fine to the extent that they met the aspirations of people, stabilised society and increased demand for employers' products. But they believed that the RDP would be a problem if it began to interfere with business.

Shilowa also warned against a tendency in the business community to argue that, because the struggle against apartheid was over, the "real obstacle" to economic growth—namely the trade union movement—should now be dealt with.

This view found expression in arguments that main factors preventing South Africa from becoming competitive were high wages, an over-regulated labour market and too many strikes. But these views were held by a small lunatic fringe in the business community, Shilowa said. However, it also represented a position that large sections of business, who hold a more sophisticated understanding of reality, retreat to when confronted by new challenges from workers.

This approach to industrial relations, which Shilowa described as the low road or power play option, will force workers to resort to industrial action to achieve their goals.

He warned employers against trying to "influence political policies of government to weaken unions, collapse centralised bargaining and drive down wages." If employers continue to demonstrate resistance to democratisation of the workplace, they should not be surprised when workers demand that unions use their leverage with the democratic government to compel employers to change. "The result is an increasingly interventionist approach to industrial relations, in which the ANC-led government ... relies on legislation to enforce centralised bargaining, affirmative action, minimum wages and so on," Shilowa warned.

The option of nationalisation will also begin to gain favour among workers and government if employers fail to democratise the workplace to reflect the changes in society broadly. This will only help increase adversarial tensions between employers and workers. Shilowa added that in a conflictual environment, employers will then have to deal with workers who are "too militant, too organised and too independent to succumb to the Asian model or the Thatcherite model." Shilowa was referring to the models used in Britain and the Far East, where trade unions were severely curtailed to generate economic growth.

"We need to bury once and for all the myth that the road to economic development is paved with low wages and the destruction of labour standards," Shilowa said.

However, the COSATU leader urged a move away from state intervention saying the federation did not believe in the commandist approach to the economy. While the government needs to intervene at the level of legislation and institutional reform to address the accumulated disadvantage of years of apartheid, "the core industrial relations issues ... need to be driven by centralised and localised bargaining between employers and trade unions," Shilowa said.

Negotiations over wages and working conditions, industrial restructuring etc should be left to collective bargaining between employers and workers. "In this respect, COSATU is opposed to heavy-handed state intervention. With regard to minimum wages, for example, state regulation should not replace agreements between employers and workers." But Shilowa cautioned against interpreting this as suggesting there was no role in industrial relations for the government at all. "Where unorganised workers are concerned, the state has a duty to protect them from super-exploitation. Further, where employers are not prepared to address issues through negotiations, they force the state to resort to direct intervention."

UK Trade Minister Arrives With Business Delegation

*MB1007101294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0835
GMT 10 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—British Trade Minister Michael Heseltine arrived in South Africa on

Sunday [10 July] leading one of the biggest trade missions to the country. Mr Heseltine's 60 strong delegation includes businessmen, from the mining, education, telecommunications, housing, and healthcare sectors.

He said he hoped his visit would assist "one of the most exciting changes in the world's political scene. South Africa is one of our largest trading partners and it is an immense privilege to bring what I think is one of the largest delegations of visiting businessmen to South Africa."

Mr Heseltine, who is president of the Board of Trade, will hold discussions with South African political and business leaders. He was due to meet President Nelson Mandela on Sunday.

The Tory leader refused to take questions at Jan Smuts Airport on his arrival, instead he issued a brief statement.

Britain has earmarked South Africa as one of the 80 priority markets.

Mr Heseltine will urge British businessmen to use South Africa as a gateway to Africa and South African businessmen to use Britain as a stepping stone to the European market.

Britain exported goods worth R6 billion [rands] to South Africa in 1993. Import from this country totalled R5.4 million.

Mandela Appeals for More Investment

*MB1007170794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448
GMT 10 Jul 94*

[Text] Pretoria July 10 SAPA—The Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] would fail without investment, President Nelson Mandela said after meeting British Trade and Industry Secretary Michael Heseltine on Sunday [10 July].

Mr Heseltine, who arrived in South Africa a few hours earlier, is leading the biggest-ever UK trade mission to South Africa.

About 60 business figures active in the construction, telecommunications, mining, health and housing sectors are accompanying Mr Heseltine on the five-day visit.

One of his first meetings was with Mr Mandela at the Presidencie, Mr Mandela's Pretoria residence. Mr Mandela said South Africa had strong historical ties with the UK which also had significant investments in South Africa. More investment was necessary for the success of the RDP.

Mr Heseltine, who is president of the board of trade of the UK, said South Africa was one of the most exciting countries in the world and that the UK welcomed the changes that had taken place here.

On his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr Heseltine said he hoped his visit would increase the possibilities for partnership between the UK and South Africa.

Britain has identified South Africa as one of 80 priority markets around the world. South Africa is seen as an important market both in itself and as a stepping stone to the rest of Africa. His delegation will try to persuade South African businessmen to use the UK as the gateway to the lucrative European Common Market.

In 1993 South Africa imported goods worth about R6-billion [rands] from the UK. Exports to the UK totalled about R5.4-billion.

Accord Signed With Development Agency

MB1107090694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0720 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Joint statement by the Finance Ministry and the Commonwealth Development Corporation on the SAPA PR wire service on 11 July]

[Text] The Republic of South Africa and the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), a development funding agency of the United Kingdom Government, have today entered into an agreement enabling the CDC to function in South Africa.

This agreement, signed by Mr Derek Keys, South African minister of finance, and Mr Michael Heseltine, the United Kingdom's president of the board of trade, is a result of the dismantling of financial sanctions against South Africa as well as of the growing awareness in the international community of the need for development of certain countries. The CDC has no share capital, its sole source of external finance is long-term, United Kingdom Government loans, accruing from the United Kingdom's aid budget, which is administered by the UK's Overseas Development Administration. Three quarters of CDC's investment is financed from self-generated funds.

The CDC indicated that they wish to carry out the following operations in South Africa, in cooperation with government, private and public sector entities and when appropriate, with multilateral, bilateral or other financing institutions:

- examine and study investment possibilities in public or private sector projects, which are within its statutory powers, financially sound, of economic benefit and assist the development of relevant sectors of the economy of South Africa;
- contribute to the implementation of such projects through loan and equity investments and the extension of technical, management and consultancy services, on terms to be agreed;
- where required, seek to identify appropriate additional sources of local or foreign finance;
- in addition to satisfying itself that private sector projects will have appropriate financial rates of

return, seek to ensure that all projects are economically, socially, technically, institutionally and environmentally sound;

- whenever feasible, as part of such implementation, secure the training of local personnel at all levels.

As part of its investment programme CDC is keen to stimulate the growth of new and emerging business in South Africa through specially designed financial intermediaries. In so doing it hopes to meet the objective of spreading the ownership and management of small and medium scale enterprises. CDC also expects to support private sector inflows into South Africa by making available parallel investment.

At the same time in view of its substantial investment in economic activity in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa, CDC is ready to participate alongside South African companies in their regional growth strategies, using its experience, reputation and willingness to share risk by providing long term growth capital.

CDC expects to open an office in South Africa within the next three months.

South African Press Review for 11 Jul

MB1107112494

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Country Must Compete for Investment—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 July in a page-8 editorial says the warning by Tony O'Reilly, the new controlling shareholder of Argus Newspapers, that the South African business community "has to be seen to believe in itself before anyone else is going to," is "well timed and well meant." THE STAR stresses that the real change in the country is that "a free South Africa is now merely free to compete for world investment. It is not the case that we are the pot of gold over which foreign investors are rushing to compete."

Shell House Shootings—The parliamentary "squabble" over who told whom what about the Shell House shootings "is in danger of clouding the real issue: why has the killing of 11 people in the streets of Johannesburg not been properly investigated?" declares a second editorial on the same page. "The behaviour of both police and ANC is a disgrace. The chances of the full truth now coming out are remote: we are unlikely ever to know whether 11 deaths were justifiable self-defence or cold-blooded murder."

BUSINESS DAY

Shell House Shootings—"The ANC cannot hold itself above the law. This is the central issue in the delayed, obfuscated and unsatisfactory reaction by the ANC to police attempts to investigate the deaths of 11 Zulu royalists gunned down outside its Shell House headquarters in March this year," notes a page-6 editorial in

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 July. "And now the police and the ANC are in dispute over whether Ramaphosa's promise of co-operation is unqualified or conditional." "Co-operating with a legal inquiry is not, as Ramaphosa seems to believe, a question of choice; those who refuse to testify or otherwise frustrate the investigation will be convicted of contempt of court. That would be disastrous for the ANC, here and abroad; it cannot afford any further suggestions that it is hiding the truth."

Role of SACP—Adrian Hadland writes in an article on the same page that in spite of its strong representation in national and regional legislatures, the South African Communist Party (SACP) has succeeded in "relegating itself to a dislocated band of individuals with little real collective impact on the framing of socioeconomic policies." By agreeing to fight the election under the ANC alliance banner the SACP is "effectively prevented from acting as a party against ANC policies or decisions." What is the future role of the SACP? Hadland says that "with the odd 'constructive' critique of politicians thrown in, the SACP sees its role as a sort of moral conscience for the ANC. The implementation of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program], in a way which deepens democracy and holds decision makers accountable, has become its central objective. The real question is whether this role provides enough scope for the SACP's development into anything more than an advisory body, stripped of genuine policies, lacking independent leadership and supported by a dwindling pool of constituents."

SOWETAN

Housing Row—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 July in a page-8 editorial says the housing "clash" between Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging (PWV) Premier Tokyo Sexwale and National Housing Minister Joe Slovo "appears to be based on poor communication

and unco-ordinated planning." Also, "Sexwale's housing plans seem unrealistic and overly ambitious." "While there is a need to address South Africa's housing crisis swiftly, the scale of the problem demands thorough and proper planning. It is inconceivable, for instance, that the PWV region could proceed with plans without consulting Slovo's department."

RAPPORT

ANC Urged To Adopt Realistic Economic Plans—"Commotion and speculation this week surrounding the resignation of Finance Minister Derek Keys underscores the mistrust, both locally and abroad, of the ANC's economic policy and its ability to govern. It is ironic that this tension was caused by the resignation of a National Party minister from the 'old' dispensation, one of the minorities in the current government of national unity," notes a page-22 editorial in Afrikaans in the Johannesburg RAPPORT on 10 July. "Money markets, the barometer of confidence, apparently regard Mr. Keys as the one person capable of reforming the economy." "This should not shock anyone. The past few days has seen several incidents of thoughtless action by ANC officials, all of these damaging to the economy. One good example is the chaos surrounding the announcement of a grandiose plan—one of many in ANC ranks—by the PWV premier Mr. Tokyo Sexwale. He wants to build 150,000 houses per year with the assistance of the insurance industry, but the latter says it has no knowledge of these plans and did not promise 4.5 billion rand as alleged by Mr. Sexwale." "The dilemma in which the ANC finds itself as government can be traced back directly to its foolish election promises and the casual way in which it created expectations among its supporters." "Now a well-known banker, Mr. Chris Liebenberg, is the one to be given the task of tightening the economic reins. We wish him the best, but if the ANC leadership does not adopt more realistic plans then Mr. Liebenberg will soon find himself in a hopeless position."

Angola

Zambia Proposes Measures To Advance Peace Talks

MB1007130094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] The representatives of the Angolan Government and of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are scheduled to return to the negotiating table in the Zambian capital tomorrow. They will be discussing the issue of UNITA's participation in the government of this country [words indistinct] this issue, because UNITA continues to insist that Huambo Province be governed by an official trusted by Jonas Savimbi. In its capacity as host of the Angolan peace talks, which have been going on for more than seven months, the Zambian Government has advanced certain suggestions to help overcome the stalemate. Alves Antonio, our reporter in Lusaka, reports:

[Begin Antonio recording] The Angolan Government and UNITA representatives are likely to resume their talks tomorrow so they can finally start discussing the implementation of national reconciliation measures, including UNITA's participation in the country's government. Diplomatic and other reliable sources have told Radio Angola that such discussions could grind to a halt when the two sides start discussing UNITA's role in government, and they added that measures to prevent that must be taken as early as possible.

To prevent stalemates and disruption at the talks, the Zambian Government has put forward certain alternative proposals at the request of UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye. Those proposals could work as reference for [words indistinct] In line with the efforts that have been made by other countries, the Zambian Government has expressed a willingness to help settle the Angolan conflict. Concerning the specific case of Huambo, the Zambian Government has proposed a neutral government with two deputy (?governors), one from the government and the other from UNITA. An alternative proposal suggests a collegiate government to be agreed on by the two sides. Finally, the Zambian Government [words indistinct] govern Huambo and proposed that the government allow UNITA to govern another province, leaving the organization led by Jonas Savimbi to govern four provinces: Uige, Cuando Cubango, Lunda Sul, and another province to be picked by the government.

Diplomatic lobbying is continuing in a bid to avoid a collapse at the talks, which have already covered 90 percent of the items on the agenda. What is left now is a seemingly insignificant 10 percent of those items.

Meanwhile, a UNITA team is expected to visit Pretoria within the next few days for an audience with South African President Nelson Mandela, who is trying to help find a peaceful solution to the Angolan conflict. This was disclosed by Jorge Valentim, spokesman for the UNITA team to the peace talks. He added that diplomatic communications are already under way for that purpose.

Certain UNITA men will eventually be selected to begin preliminary meetings, help open the way, and prepare the items that will be discussed at a meeting between Nelson Mandela and Jonas Savimbi. Meanwhile, UNITA has added another man to its negotiating team: General (Marta Chapa), who is expected to introduce himself tomorrow to UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, the troika of observer countries, and the representatives of the government. Gen. (Marta Chapa) is a member of the UNITA Political Commission and of the UNITA National Secretariat. [end recording]

UNITA To Consider Proposals

MB1007064494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Communique issued by General Altino Bango Sapalalo, coordinator of the offices of the UNITA president and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, in Huambo on 8 July—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The coordinating bureau for the offices of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] presidency and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] hereby expresses satisfaction with the visit to Huambo by a Zambian team led by V.J. Mwanga, chairman of the Zambian Parliament Commission for Foreign Affairs.

2. Upon reflection, the coordinating bureau believes that the proposals advanced by the Zambian team deserve to be considered carefully.

3. UNITA neither can nor should contradict the proposals made by the Zambian president, so the UNITA president has called a meeting of the UNITA Political Commission to be held on 25 July. The UNITA president would like to see the meeting attended by a UN representative and another from the observer countries, so that a decision can be made concerning the Zambian proposals.

Africa is not just about power. Africa is about culture and traditional values before colonialism set in.

[Issued] Huambo, 8 July 1994

[Signed] Army General Altino Bango Sapalalo, coordinator of the offices of the UNITA president and supreme FALA commander

Beye Meets With Government, UNITA Negotiators

MB0907153994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye has just held separate meetings with the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiators whom he briefed on the outcome

of the talks held at the highest level in Pretoria during the summit organized by South African President Nelson Mandela.

Meanwhile, diplomatic contacts are under way in the Zambian capital aimed at finding solutions to put an end to the Angolan conflict which has lasted more than 20 years, claiming the lives of thousands of innocent Angolans. Sources close to the talks believe that the next few days will be decisive for the conclusion of the government-UNITA talks, which have been going on for about eight months.

Meanwhile, the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, through its chairman Frederick Chiluba, has also intensified efforts to resolve the Angolan problem, and members of this party believe that a general agreement is imminent.

Military Situation in N'dalatando, Kuito Updated

MB1007170694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Excerpt] In N'dalatando the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces have been avoiding direct clashes with the government. Instead, over the last few days the UNITA rebels have chosen to mine paths to plantations.

Our colleagues in Cuanza Norte Province report that more than 80 people have been abducted over the last few days. Meanwhile, dozens of other people continue to flee UNITA-occupied areas and seek protection in government-controlled areas.

Meanwhile, the people continue to flee Malanje. It is estimated that there are already more than 130,000 war-displaced people. The provincial government is having difficulties granting those people their basic needs so they can survive.

Life is returning to normal in Kuito, though. Government forces continue their clean-up operations and fighting is now taking place more than 15 km from the city. This morning two officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC, and of the [name indistinct] (?left) that martyred city. Abel Abraao reports from Kuito:

Those officials had followed the fighting since May. They were taken to Luanda by an ICRC aircraft. When the aircraft (?was landing) at Kuito Airport, the men of the Black Cockerel tried to shell the airstrip. They used long range cannons to fire some 10 shells, which exploded in the vicinity of the airport without causing human or material losses. For more than a week now, the political and military situation has been described as calm in Kuito. [passage omitted]

UNITA: S. African Pilots Flying for MPLA Air Force

MB1007071994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Reports from reliable sources in an African capital say the Luanda government now has South African pilots in its Air Force.

Those sources say the mercenaries in the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] Air Force have had more than 10,000 hours of flying, which is to say that they are very experienced. Those sources have also disclosed that they were contracted by British Petroleum [BP], a British firm interested in exploiting Angolan oil and in (?buying) combat aircraft for the communist MPLA-PT regime led by Eduardo dos Santos.

BP has already brought in seven South African pilots to fight in Angola. What is more, it is responsible for the MPLA-PT regime's importation of PC-9 aircraft. Other BP-contracted mercenaries are assembled at Cabo Ledo, near Luanda. Most of them are military instructors.

Military sources have told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel that the involvement of South African Air Force members could jeopardize South African President Nelson Mandela's efforts for a negotiated settlement to the Angolan civil war. Those sources have also noted that the South African leadership cannot allow its country to become a center for acquiring the services of mercenaries to destabilize Angola—unless South Africa now wants to take over the role of Cuba and of the Cuban-Russian expeditionary forces, whose invasion of our country lasted 16 years.

Lesotho

Minister: Call for External Assistance 'Justified'

MB1107085394 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0500 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] The honorable minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Molapo Qhobela, says Lesotho has got only one head of state.

Addressing a public gathering at Hlotse in Leribe yesterday Mr. Qhobela said the prime minister, ministers, members of the senate and National Assembly, had taken the oath of office and allegiance before King Letsie III, who is the only head of state. Mr. Qhobela said Lesotho was justified to ask for external assistance during the army crisis, adding that a commission of inquiry has been formed to investigate the army fracas early this year. The minister said the commission comprised delegates from South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho.

He said the 20 members from the Lesotho army who were elected during the army fracas were doing their duties well and had promised to cooperate with the commission.

Mozambique

Government, Renamo Fail To Demobilize All Soldiers

*MB0907181094 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 9 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although Mozambique's October election date looms ever closer, the process of assembling and demobilizing the forces of the two sides in the civil war continues to drag on. The United Nations, which is supervising the peace process, has always insisted that elections will not be held until and unless the two sides have both completely disbanded their armies, but as more deadlines slip, it seems things will go right to the wire. Barnaby Philips reports from Maputo:

The head of the UN peacekeeping mission in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, last week confidently predicted that by Friday, the 8th of July, he would be able to announce that both the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] had finally completed moving all their soldiers into UN assembly areas. But Mr. Ajello was yesterday able to do nothing of the sort, and had to cancel a press conference intended to celebrate the end of this torturous seven months' process.

According to UN figures, close to 10,000 government soldiers have still not registered with the Unomoz [UN Operations in Mozambique] peace-keeping mission, while about 2,000 Renamo soldiers remain unaccounted for.

To complicate matters, the government has been stridently [as heard] announcing all week that it has finished assembling its troops. Government Minister Teodato Hinguana insists that this is the case and told reporters that he thinks Unomoz can't admit this because it is embarrassed by the government's ability to fulfill its commitments.

Mr. Hinguana's comments are symptomatic of the poor relationship presently existing between Unomoz and the government. Ministers complain that Mr. Ajello is too soft on Renamo and that his partiality is even endangering the peace, but Unomoz is dismayed by what it considers the government's repeated failures to meet prearranged deadlines. These failures have led to suspicions among some diplomats that the government simply lacks control over its own army and that Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] officers are blatantly ignoring instructions to report to assembly areas for demobilization.

CCF Finds No Evidence of Troops Training in Tanzania

*MB0907084794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Jul 94*

[Text] Colonel Pier Segala, chairman of the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF], said in Maputo yesterday there is no evidence that government forces are allegedly being trained at a base in Nachingwea, Tanzania. Segala, who was speaking after a CCF meeting that also discussed the case of 93 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] guerrillas who are missing from the Lurio Assembly Point in Nampula Province.

In May 1994, Renamo complained to the CCF about the alleged training of a government force in Tanzania. The CCF commander also dismissed reports that the government had completed the confinement of its troops on 3 July. Earlier, Labor Minister Teodato Hinguana, a key figure in the Mozambican pacification process, said the government had completed the confinement of its troops.

Chissano Comments on Pressure To Form Government

*MB1007174994 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 10 Jul 94*

[Report by correspondent Barnaby Philips in Maputo on the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] As Mozambique prepares for elections in October, it seems some Western countries are already beginning to worry about the composition of the post-election government. These countries, who are financing Mozambique's expensive peace process, are perhaps haunted by the nightmare of Angola. They are anxious to ensure there is no return to war. They have been making noises in favor of a government of national unity in which both the winners and the losers will share power. But now the Mozambican Government has made public its displeasure at behind the scenes arm twisting by Western donors. Barnaby Philips reports from Maputo.

Speaking moments after a rally in Maputo yesterday, President Joaquim Chissano told reporters that he felt he was being pressurized by the international community to accept a government of national unity. President Chissano said some Western countries were promoting this idea with much insistence and in an imposing way. The Mozambican Government has made its position on the matter clear: Only with the results of October's elections will it be possible to see what the Mozambican people want. If, for example, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] received an overwhelming majority, why would a government of national unity be democratic, and if you are going to sow up deals before the elections, why even bother holding them, in the first place?

But the Americans in particular see things very differently. They feel the one clear message of the Angolan disaster is that losers of African elections must be

brought on board to avoid a return to conflict. Significantly, the Renamo leader, Afonso Dhlakama, has become an enthusiastic supporter of this idea. He returned from his recent trip to the United States and told journalists that he had received a lot of backing in Washington for the idea of a coalition government after the elections.

What this all suggests is that the wheeler-dealing that will go on in the days after October's vote may be just as exciting as the election campaign itself.

Further on Chissano Remarks

MB1007190394 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said twice at the weekend that he is coming under increasing foreign pressure to agree to a power sharing deal in advance of multiparty elections in October. Confident that he and his governing Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party will win at the polls, President Chissano has repeatedly rejected proposals for a pre-election agreement that would commit him to bringing the former rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement into a government of national unity, even if he wins outright.

Speaking at a rally in the Maputo's suburb of Infulene on Saturday, President Chissano told his audience that some people were saying that even those who lose the elections should govern alongside those who win. Such advice, he said, was based on warnings that without such a coalition, those defeated in the election might go back to war, but he asked: If those who lost at the ballot box went back to war, under such circumstances, who would they be fighting against?

In an interview with the Maputo Sunday newspaper DOMINGO after the rally, President Chissano confirmed that some countries were applying pressure for a government of national unity. These were countries, he said, which tend not to allow peoples to choose their own destiny. They continued to believe that Africans were unable to conduct their own affairs, he said. Such countries wanted to impose their will and had no patience with Mozambican democratic processes. President Chissano did not say which countries he was referring to, but the DOMINGO newspaper claimed the pressure was coming from the United States, Britain,

and Portugal. All three countries have considerable political and economic leverage in Mozambique.

President Chissano, who visited Pretoria last Thursday, told DOMINGO that South African President Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress [ANC] want to see Frelimo win the Mozambican elections, but he denied that Frelimo has received any money from the ANC for its election campaign.

U.S. Envoy's Role Viewed

MB1107095994 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 11 Jul 94 p 1

[Excerpts] At the weekend, Dennis Jett, U.S. ambassador to Mozambique, caused a stir in Maputo's diplomatic circles and particular in the government. At the center of the controversy is the speech he delivered on 8 July [as published] during the celebrations marking his country's 218th independence anniversary. [passage omitted]

Jett's speech seems to be the culmination of strong pressure being put on the government, allegedly because it is not adhering to the confinement and demobilization of its forces, and has been hindering the creation of the FADM [Mozambique Defense Armed Forces].

MEDIAFAX has learned from a reliable source that last week Aldo Ajello proposed that the foreign members of the Supervision and Control Commission (CSC) adopt a joint stand—a public one—against the government. The proposal was accepted by the U.S., Portuguese, FRG, British, and French representatives. The representatives from Italy and the OAU rejected it. Yesterday afternoon we tried in vain to contact Ajello.

It has been speculated in the capital's diplomatic circles that the ambassadors from the European Union and the so-called "Like-Minded Group" [preceding three words in English]—the four Nordic countries, and Switzerland, The Netherlands, and Canada—have also refused to follow a policy of publicly pressuring the government.

According to our sources, the whole matter evolves around the favorable position that a number of countries adopted toward the government agreeing with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], before elections are held, on postelectoral power sharing modalities—the creation of the so-called Government of National Unity (GNU). The sources say the United States and Portugal are the two countries that right now are applying more pressure on Chissano to accept a GNU.

Guinea-Bissau

Vieira Fails To Win First Round of Elections

AB1107085094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] In Guinea-Bissau, a runoff will be required to decide the winner in the country's presidential election. Incumbent President Joao Bernardo Vieira was not elected at the first round of the 3 July presidential election and will therefore have to participate in a runoff election. His party, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC], however, won 64 out of the 100 seats provided for in the future parliament where it will hold an absolute majority. According to the full but unofficial results of the first multiparty election in Guinea-Bissau released on 9 July by the National Electoral Commission, President Vieira, PAIGC candidate, won 141,000 votes, or 46.18 percent of the total votes cast. Koumba Yalla, leader of the Party for Social Renovation, won 21 percent and will be the president's only rival in the runoff to be held three weeks after the date of publication of the official election results by the Supreme Court. To win outright in the first round, President Vieira had to win 51 percent of the votes, according to the Electoral Law.

Nigeria

National Labor Congress Sets Deadline for Demands

AB0907125594 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Lagos, July 9 (AFP)—The Nigerian Labour Congress [NLC] set a July 19 deadline for the military regime to release all political prisoners and halt proceedings taken against them, NLC president Pascal Bafyau said Saturday [9 July].

The trade union organisation would order "appropriate action" if the deadline was not met, he said.

On Thursday the NLC, whose general committee is to meet on July 18 and 19, threatened to call a general strike unless the regime led by General Sani Abacha released pro-democracy leader Moshood Abiola.

NLC Leader Criticizes Government

AB0907184094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English
1800 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, has commented on the political and economic situation in the country. In a news conference in Lagos today, the president of the Congress, Mr. Pascal Bafyau, said that the central working committee of the NLC had deliberated on issues affecting the Nigerian workers and, in particular, the political and economic situation. He

stated that the Congress found the situation, which has now led to the arrest of some political activists and politicians, disturbing.

Reviewing the events which led to the situation, Mr. Bafyau stated that the political crisis had worsened the economic problem, leading to what he described as uncontrollable inflation and closure of industries. Mr. Bafyau said that for the economy to recover and be made vibrant, the political problem must be brought to an end. He stated that the central working committee was of the opinion that the ongoing strategies in resolving the political and economic problems were not producing the desired results.

PENGASSAN Joins Strike, Complains of Harassment

AB1107095894 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 11 Jul 94

[From the "Network Africa" program, hosted by Rick Wells]

[Excerpt] The start of a new week in Nigeria brings with it yet another twist in the country's continuing political crisis. The powerful Nigeria Labor Congress has given the government an ultimatum to release all political prisoners, including Chief Moshood Abiola, within 10 days or face industrial action. With a membership of about 3.5 million, this is a threat that cannot be taken lightly, and it comes at a time when the country is already feeling the effects of a week-long strike by oil workers belonging to the union, NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers]. Now, their senior colleagues in the oil union, PENGASSAN [Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria], have decided to join them on strike. On the line to Lagos last night, I asked PENGASSAN's national publicity secretary, Arthur Onovoran, exactly what they wanted.

[Begin recording] [Onovoran] We are demanding that government should pay up all its outstanding debts owed to joint venture partners in the oil industry and allow the industry to get back on (?stream) and save the country from this unfathomable economic disaster that the nation seems to be condemned to. We also want government to create with immediate effect, the autonomous petroleum inspectorate commission to monitor and check the widespread (?sharp) practices in the oil industry such as smuggling of petroleum products, diversion, etc. So we are saying that the oil industry that is the goose that is laying the golden egg right now is being killed, and that is what the economy depends on right now.

[Wells] But people looking at this from the outside might wonder why it is that you have decided to take this action now? After all, the oil industry has been in this state for quite some time. Is the truth not that, really, it is a political decision on your part in particular concerning the arrest and detention of Chief Abiola?

[Onovoran] Well, it is not purely a political decision. We had requested earlier for the release of Bashorun M.K.O. Abiola, who is the elected president of the people, and we believe that we cannot divorce ourselves from the political setting because the political situation is adversely affecting our operations in the oil industry. It is affecting the jobs of our members. A lot of our members have been retrenched; they are being retrenched everyday as I am sitting down here talking with you now. A lot of them are being served letters of termination [of contract] at gun point and we see this as an ugly development and we have called on the military to stop this harassment, but we have to also play a part because the trade union movement is of course an offshoot of the political system.

[Wells] But is it not possible at this time to talk, to have dialogue with the government rather than threaten the country with further disruption?

[Onovoran] We have made moves to dialogue with government, but government has not deemed it fit to dialogue with us, but to even aggravate it, they are harassing our members, our national officers. Right now, one of our officers, a branch chairman of the NNPC (Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation) Group, has been arrested by government.

[Wells] So, are you worried about getting arrested yourself?

[Onovoran] I am worried about getting arrested because if I get arrested, then my members will not know what is going on. They are looking for our president now. They want to arrest him. They want to arrest Chief Dabibi, our general secretary, and I am sure they are ready to arrest everybody if they can get them. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Fuel Strike Hitting Southern Areas

*AB0807194894 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 8 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The military government of General Sani Abacha in Nigeria is apparently making a habit of arresting its opponents and then keeping them incommunicado for some time. Chief Moshood Abiola, the self-declared president, was kept out of touch in detention for almost two weeks before he appeared in court in Abuja this week on treason charges. Now, the man who has organized the petroleum workers strike in support of Chief Abiola has gone missing after his arrest. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] This is the fifth day but the general strike by petroleum workers in Nigeria continues with no end in sight. The general secretary of the workers union, Mr. Frank Kokori, is spending his third day under arrest and the police have not disclosed where he is being detained or whether he will be charged to court soon.

The union is not likely to call off the strike while its leader is in detention and the workers on their part for the same reason have not heeded the appeals by government and some individuals to return to work.

The strike is mainly in southern Nigeria. Workers at petrol depots and the Kaduna refinery in the north are working normally and so there is no disruption to fuel supply there. But in the south, especially in western Nigeria, the fuel situation has become very serious for both motorists and the general public. Only a handful of filling stations are serving motorists who have to queue for almost a whole day in the hope of filling their vehicles. The number of passenger buses on the road has been reduced by more than half and those operating are charging double normal fares. Transportation of agricultural produce to cities is also suffering, resulting in increased prices of foodstuff.

In Lagos workers and traders are finding it increasingly difficult to get to their places of work and to return home. The government has deployed soldiers to oil depots to take over distribution of fuel but the arrangement is yet to take off fully because private tanker owners are reluctant to release their vehicles to soldiers.

In the mean time, the military are using their own and government tankers to take fuel to their barracks from where it is sold to motorists. If the strike continues into next week, all indications are that life will become even tougher for all: school children, workers, and traders alike. [end recording]

Chairman: No Extension of Constitutional Conference

*AB1007204794 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English
1800 GMT 10 Jul 94*

[Text] The chairman of the National Constitutional Conference, Mr. Justice Adolphus Karibi-Whyte, says the four-month duration of the conference will not be extended. Mr. Justice Karibi-Whyte was reacting to fears expressed by some delegates that the period might not be enough for a thorough and exhaustive deliberations of all issues on the agenda. He said that adequate accommodation arrangements had been made for the delegates.

Conference Reconvenes in Abuja

*AB1107114094 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] Delegates to the national constitutional conference in Nigeria have resumed their sitting today in the capital, Abuja. The chairman of the conference, Justice Adolphus Karibi-Whyte, says adequate accommodation arrangements have been made for the delegates.

Justice Karibi-Whyte, who was answering questions from newsmen over the weekend also said the four-month duration of the conference would not be extended. Some of the delegates had expressed fears that

the period might not be enough for a thorough and exhaustive deliberation of all issues on the conference agenda.

Sao Tome and Principe

President Trovoada Installs New Government

*LD0907195794 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jul 94*

[Text] Sao Tome and Principe has a new government. President Miguel Trovoada today installed in office the new members of the government, which will be headed by Prime Minister Evaristo de Carvalho. President Trovoada said that the new government will have a short life; it will only be in power until the date of the next elections. Miguel Trovoada accused the Democratic

Convergence Party-Reflection Group [PCD-GR], the former majority ruling party, of being corrupt:

[Begin Trovoada recording] The Presidency warns members of the new government about extra difficulties they will have to face while in office because of the obvious absence at several ministerial departments of equipment and documentation, which has been recently removed. I would like to appeal to all those who held or hold responsible state posts to assume a stand of dignity and to respect their duties in relation to anything that is publicly owned. [end recording]

That was Sao Tomean President Trovoada accusing the former ruling party of corruption. The PCD-GR will meet tomorrow to respond to Miguel Trovoada's accusation.

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